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Mr. Carl Schurz in 1904.

Mr. CARL SCHURZ'S letter to Judge PARKER contains this sentence:

"The principles and opinions you are known to hold as to the currency, imperialism, the tariff and the civil service strongly commend themselves to meh of my way of thinking."

The principles and opinions which Judge PARKER holds as to the currency have been known to everybody since he declared on July 9 his belief that the gold standard is firmly and irrevocably established, and his intention, if elected, to act accordingly.

There is no longer any doubt as to what opinions Judge PARKER holds regarding the currency. He has made his own currency plank, the St. Louis platform being silent on the subject.

But what does Mr. SCHURZ know, that the general public does not know, of the principles and opinions held by Judge PARKER about "imperialism," for example? Mr. SCHURZ's own way of thinking about "imperialism" is familiar or, more properly still, when is PLATT to to everybody. His views on that issue were of such a character that they im- shank? pelled him in 1900 to denounce the Philippine policy of President McKINLEY as the basest and most infamous thing in all history. That there may be no doubt as to Mr. SCHURZ's way of thinking, we quote the exact words in a letter addressed to Senator FORAKER by Mr. SCHURZ four years ago this month:

"I have again and again challenged the imperialists to show me in the history of the world a single act of perfidy committed by any republic more infamous than that which has been committed by President McKinley's Administration against our Filipino alites. I now address this challenge to Senator FORAKER personally. I respectfully invite him to ransack all his knowledge of the annals of mankind for an act of treachery more base and infamous, and then to enlighten the American people with his finding."

As the campaign of 1900 progressed, Mr. SCHURZ'S way of thinking about the Philippines led him even further than that. It actually led him to regard favorably the idea of the election of BRYAN, and to advise citizens of New York, in a speech in the Gooper Union on Sept. 28, 1900, that for the sake of what he and BRYAN regarded as the paramount issue, McKINLEY might be defeated and BRYAN installed in the White House "without serious peril to our standard of

whether Mr. SCHURZ his declaration that Judge PARKER'S principles and opinions on imperialism are in accord with Mr. SCHURZ'S own way of thinking that is, any other ground than the perhaps inconclusive circumstance that the St. Louis platform, which is silent about the gold standard, demands loudly that our flag and sovereignty shall be withdrawn from the Philippines.

Pilot-Fish and Shark.

In these days of political fishing, deepsea and otherwise, when candidates and parties are baiting hooks with hunks of wisdom, principle and buncombe, the insatiable demands upon our time must be broken into for a moment in order to note the activity of the pilot-fish and the shark. The learned men tell us that the pilot-fish is invariably persistent, virile and vigilant; that it gets to be about two feet long; that it is often seen in the company of a shark, and is therefore very commonly supposed to direct the shark to its prey. Continuing, these well informed ones announce that the facts probably are that the pilot-fish, in company with the shark, follows in the wake of a vessel for the purpose of picking up anything edible that may fall from the ship; also, that it is not impossible that the pilot-fish finds it a decided protection against enemies to be associated with the shark, and in this way has developed the habit.

Now for the shark. The scholarly chaps who know tell us that he runs anywhere from 6 to 14 feet in length, while others, supposed to have been looking through stout glasses, declare it to be a fact that they have seen sharks who weren't an inch short of 20 feet from enout to tip o' tail. Nevertheless, we prefer to rest our claims for erudition on this highly interesting study of the pilot-fish and the shark upon the men who have given the greater part of patient lives to their work. It is their testimony that most sharks are carnivorous and voracious, while "some live on small marine organisms."

The Newburgh News, with a draught of 2 feet in the ocean of journalism, enjoys a distinction as Governor-Chairman ODELL's personal organ. It is printed and circulated in a city where there are hidden "small marine organisms" in the shape of United States Shipbuilding bonds, which a certain shark found to be too fough pork for even him to swellow. He bit at them all right enough, but even his serrated cusps couldn't retain them. That is not to the point, though: For months, even longer, this pilot-fish, whose activity is confined to the banks of the Hudson at Newburgh, has followed the great Empire State ship, yearning for a morsel of hope that the good people aboard would fling over even a single thought any such exploitation by his party. of comfort to the shark. The morsel of

a third nomination for Governor of the great Empire State. Not a crumb of hope did the pilot-fish

eceive for the shark.

With the habit upon it, the pilot-fish now begs the respectable passengers aboard the good ship Empire State, through their officers, the legislators, to fling over a United States Senatorship to the shark. This is the latest from the pilot-fish:

" MIGHT BE SENATOR EMERITUS.

" The Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT retired from leadership of the Republican party in this State last year because his mental and physical infirmities incapacitated him for the active duties of the po sition. The leadership passed to younger and bler hands, and the party has been harmonised and strengthened by the change. Mr. PLATT retired from the leadership with honor and withou sacrifice of dignity or self-respect. By general consent the title of leader emeritus was conferred upon him and the right to wear the red sash upon state occasions was vouchsafed him. The title of leader emeritus he to-day proudly carries and always will carry. It was a happy arrangement by which the party changed leaders when it became necessary, without friction or hard feeling and with cheers for the old chieftain for what he has accomplished for Republicanism along with cheers for the new chieftain for what he is expected to accomplish.

" All of which suggests, Why couldn't some such arrangement also be applied, if Mr. PLATT, recognizing, as almost every one does, that the same infirmities that incapacitated him for longer leading the party incapacitate him for representing the State in the United States Senate, should de cide to retire, giving his place to a younger and more active and capable mant If Mr. PLATT should resign as United States Senator, what objection if any, would there be to his assuming the title of Senator emeritus? Such title would signify completion of faithful public service and honorable retrement. We should think the privilege to bear the title Senator emeritus would be to Mr. PLATT as satisfying conclusion to his official activity as the privilege to bear the title leader emeritus is to his political activity."

As the pilot-fish received no sustenance for the shark in its yearnings for a third term for Governor, it may now be properly asked, When are the good people aboard the good ship the Empire State to fling over PLATT to the shark; consent to his final mastication by the

Why Doesn't He Arbitrate?

The Hon. SAM GOMPERS can have but little patience when he considers the case of Capt. SEWELL of the Engineer Corps, United States Army. Capt. SEWELL has charge of the construction of the new buildings at the War College, Washington Barracks. Last week twenty-five union bricklayers quit work because a non-unionist, whose name was on the civil service eligible list, had been hired by the Government. They would not work with the non-union man and defied the United States Government to complete its buildings without their assist-

Under such circumstances as these t is the recognized duty of the employer to appeal to arbitration. Instead of fighting his battle as seems best to him, he is expected to place his interests in the hands of a tribunal composed of men unacquainted with his affairs, and, if possible, utterly ignorant of the conditions under which his business is carried on. But Capt. SEWELL has not seen fit to do this. He began, indeed, to hire other bricklayers to fill the places of the It would now be interesting to know a full force. He asks no questions as to saries of life are a boon and a joy. whether the applicants for work are The logical lobes of Mr. SHAW consent union or non-union, Christians or pagans. He finds out whether they are skilled or unskilled in their trade, and if they are skilled, he puts them on the job.

A most revolutionary, common sense, old fashioned view Capt. SEWELL takes of his duty. No arbitration, no walking delegates, no compromise. Neither Mr. GOMPERS nor Mr. CLARENCE E. DARROW will approve of him. And there is little to be gained by sending petitions to Oyster Bay if mere Captains in the Engineer Corps are to be allowed to violate the laws of the labor unions so flagrantly.

The Activity of the Dundonald Case. Except upon the ground that the Canadian Liberals are right when they declare that their political opponents are vigorously exploiting the Dundonald incident for political reasons, it is difficult to see why the affair should occupy so much space in the columns of the Canadian press, call for so much discussion in the Dominion Parliament, and be made the subject of debate in England's House of Commons.

Lord DUNDONALD may have displayed questionable judgment in his semi-public criticism of official superiors. But he has been, because of it, removed by the Dominion authorities from his post as General Officer Commanding the Canadian Militia; and, for reasons not yet clearly given, he has been recalled to England by his superiors in the British War Office. We have seen no intimation of any purpose to cashier him, or courtmartial him. The removal which followed his indiscretion has made him the victim of banquets, testimonials, and endless columns of newspaper approval and commendation. It is even rumore that he is to stay in Canada and be elected to the Canadian Parliament.

Whatever may be the reason, Canada is greatly perturbed over the whole matter, and the discussion of it has far overlapped the original issue, which was merely one of an official indiscretion. It has opened questions of possible war between Canada and the United States, and possible separation of Canada from England. Although the allegation is denied by Conservative leaders, it is openly charged that the Conservative party has directly exploited Lord Dun-DONALD and his experience as a political weapon with a view to influencing the election which will in all probability occur next fall. In a speech in the British House, on Tuesday night, Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL said that no one denied that Lord DUNDONALD was being exploited by the opposition party for its purposes. On the same night, speaking in the Parliament at Ottawa, Mr. R. L. BORDEN, the leader of the Con- the "one mule farm," or of an area of servative party, challenged the proof of

All manner of charges are in circula

the deeply serious, from the reasonable to the utterly absurd. If the attention paid to the matter by the Canadian press and Parliament is to be taken as evidence, Canada is deeply agitated, and the incident may have far reaching influence. It may even figure with some importance in England, where the Radicals are disposed to make use of it for attacking the Ministry on the issue of imperial defence. Lord DUNDONALD'S official recall makes it almost certain that England will become even more actively concerned in the affair than she has been

While Lord DUNDONALD is undoubtedly open to censure for that which the London Morning Post has called his "splendid indiscretion," it can only be a matter of regret that his indiscretion should be made the carrier of so much political rubbish.

A Philosopher at Donnelly's Grove. The reputation of the Hon. LESLIE MORTIER SHAW as a political economist has been put higher than Envy can ever reach to tear it down. His great proposition which asserts, in effect, that higher living expenses are a national blessing, is graven on millions of hearts and has been received with passionate approval at millions of breakfast tables. It has made the household happy. It has shown perplexed women, struggling hopelessly with their accounts and their allowances, that the more they pay for things the better off they are and the

and distinction of getting rid of it. In his address to the Queens county Republicans at Donnelly's Grove, College Point, L. I., Saturday, Mr. SHAW revealed a philosophic, subtle and metaphysical mind. Himself is the intelligent stranger, from Denison, Ia., who figures in this well reasoned passage:

more reason for thankfulness they have.

Not often does a Secretary of Treasury

take or make opportunity to demonstrate

the futility of money and the moral use

" If an intelligent atranger of a philosophica turn of mind were to be suddenly thrust into the midst of a self-governing and self-governed people, he would very likely evolve some conclusions about as follows: He would expect that some of these self-governing and self-governed people would, in most instances, intuitively reach right con clusions concerning governmental measures and policies. He would expect that others would, intuitively, entertain erroneous and false notions and ideas concerning governmental measures and pelicles. He would expect that others, after care ful consideration and study, would generally arrive at correct conclusions, and that increased study and consideration on the part of others would only intensify their erroneous views. Assuming our stranger to know something of human nature, he must realize that some people are generally right, some people are generally wrong, some people, it given time enough, will reach correct results, and others, the more time they have and the more they study, the more thoroughly wrong they become."

If we may put and enforce the argument in our humble, pedestrian, unphilosophical language, some folks can't help being right; some folks can't help being wrong; some folks get "righter" and other folks get "wronger" the more they claw their convolutions. Or, take some concrete illustrations. The Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT is intuitively and by interior illumination right. The Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN is intuitively and by inward penumbration wrong. The Hon. LESLIE MORTIER SHAW, by careful consideration and strikers. Already he has five men at study, arrives at correct conclusions work, and this week he expects to have such as that high prices for the neces-

to no such personal and individual ap plication. He fits his hypothesis to the two great parties. The studied moderation of his tone makes his argument all the more effective:

" No one has a right to claim for the Republican party that all of its adherents have intuitively and primarily been right on every proposition. Neither has it a right to claim that each and all of its political opponents have been intuitively and primarily wrong on all propositions. But the Republican party has the right to claim, and does claim, that the consensus of mature Republican judgment has been reasonably sound and measurably consistent. It also has a right to claim, and does claim, that the consensus of opposing opinion has usually been wrong, and if not wrong primarily it has become wrong after mature deliberation, and that it has seldom been consistent with itself for any great number of consecutive years.

Mr. Shaw proceeded to display this substantial infallibility of the Republican party by divers instances of financial policy. For the purpose of not confusing the minds of his hearers he did not mention Republican cooperation in the Bland-Allison act and he forgot the Sherman Silver act. These, doubtless, he would consider as specimens of immature and provisional Republican judgment, not yet hardened into the infallible stage.

Remarkable Facts About the Negro

in the South. Incorporated in the recent Bulletin of the Census Bureau on "Negroes in the United States" is an elaborate paper on "The Negro Farmer." It is by W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, doctor of philosophy and professor of economics and history in Atlanta University, himself of negro descent, and a member of the faculty of an institution for the education of negroes and, more particularly, teach-

ers for public schools. From the great mass of statistics for 1900 presented by Prof. Du Bors we select

and bring together these: Improved acreage ... - 414,408,487 28, 962,798 Value property \$20,489,901,164 \$490,948,784 Value products \$4,759,118,762 \$255.761,145

That is, the negro farmer conducted more than one-eighth of the farms and raised over 5 per cent. of the products. All except about 2 per cent, of the farms operated by negroes were in the Southern States, and all except about 5 per cent. in the States of the old Southern Confederacy. Outside of those States the only considerable number of negro farmers was in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. More than half the farms were in the four States of Mississippi, South Carolina. Alabama and Georgia.

Nearly half of all the farms operated by negroes were of the class known as from 20 to 50 acres; 18 per cent. were "two mule farms," or from 50 to 100 acres. Of farms from 100 to 500 acres he s and the single thought were to be tion. They range from the frivolous to there were in number 91,832, and 486 not stat.

were of 1,000 acres and more. About one-quarter of the farms were owned by negroes, the remainder rented to

Prof. Du Bois gives interesting facts regarding the changes brought by the destruction of slavery. Before the civil war slaves formed about one-third of the population of the South, but the slaveowners comprised only between 5 and 6 per cent. of the white population, the average number to an owner in 1860 being eleven. The average assessed value of slaves, from one-third to onehalf the real value, was \$505 in 1855. Under slavery the tendency was to an increase in the size of plantations, the average acreage of which in the cotton growing regions, Texas excepted, increased between 1850 and 1860 from 353 to 408 acres.

The wages of "contract" farm laborers in the "black belt," many of them women. are from 35 to 49 cents a day. "The farm laborer who receives for his work at the end of the year certain fixed wages gets from \$30 to \$60; some receive also a house, perhaps with a garden spot." We select interesting conclusions, made by Prof. Du Bois, from his statistics:

" Of the 745.715 farms operated by negroes ! nental United States, 21 per cent. were owned entirely, and an additional 4.2 per cent. owned in part, by the farmers operating them. In other words, forty years after emancipation 28.2 per cent. or about one-fourth of all the negro farmers had become landholders."

" In each of these five States, containing collectively 47.5 per cent. of the total negro population of the United States (South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana), negroes form between 45 and 60 per cent. of the total population and negro farmers between 35 and 60 per cent. of all the farmers." "The negroes conduct considerably more than

a fourth of the farms of the South, a little more than a tenth of the acreage, more than a sixth of the improved acreage and raise more than a sixth of the ross products, according to value, and almost a fifth of the products not fed to live stock. They hire one-tenth of the farm labor measured t wages and use one-fifth of the fertilizers." One-half the farms in Louisiana, Mississipp

and South Carolina are conducted by negroes. Of farm products measured by value negroes raise more than one-half in Mississippi, two-fifths in South Carolina and from one-fourth to one-third in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Arkansas." "The negro cultivates one-half of all the cotton farms, more than one-third of all the rice farms

about one-fifth of the tobacce farms and one seventh of the sugar farms." The negro farmers produce almost two-fifth of all the cotton raised in continental United Sta tes nore than one-fifth of the sweet potatoes and abou

one-tenth of the tobacco and rice. All this looks as if the negro of the South was getting along very well under freedom and in spite of the "color line."

Buttons and Apathy.

The Washington correspondence of the Brooklyn Eagle lugs out that old bore, General Apathy:

" Republicans who have visited the committee oms during the past week have complained about the apathy and general indifference am blicans everywhere. They look upon this ethargy as a danger signal, and have impressed Chairman Convertor with the importance of shaking things up. Among those who think there is an alarming amount of Republican lukewarmness is J. HAMPTON MOORE of Philadelphia president of the National Republican League. He has been here the last day or two telling his assoclates that something must be done, and done quickly, to revive interest among the rank and file of the party. " Mr. Moons says that in his travels through New

York and Pennsylvania he was struck by the indifference among Republicans. Only now and then did he run across a Roosevelt button, whereas four years ago there was a general acramble for How is anybody going to get excited when there is nothing to be excited about? Wait till the candidates have been notified, the letters of acceptance read and digested, and the campaign planned and started. Even then, sobersided citizens can't be expected to pass their time in dancing political ghost dances and throwing tomahawks. Three months and more of a canvass are much too much. By October, say by the middle of October, a reasonable enthusiasm may be permitted. At this stage of the

game it would look fishy and affected. The Republicans of Pennsylvania can be as lethargic as they please. Col. JIM GUFFEY doesn't hope to take the State away from them. The New York Republicans are lost in wonder at and admiration of the milk-white virtue of their incorruptible chief, the Hon. BEN-JAMIN B. ODELL, JR.

The button season has not begun. Is the Hon. J. HAMPTON MOORE trying to put in a good word for BIM, the Button Man? Wait till people keep their coats on. Perhaps political buttons are not to be the fashion. If Roosevelt buttons are not visible, it is because Mr. Roose-VELT's friends wear him in their heart of heart.

Give the country time, Mr. MOORE It is getting a little too old to go on a political spree of three months.

It appears from the record that "my old comrade, HENRY HERSKOVITS," never got beyond Tamps. That, of course, was not his fault. But so far as participation in the crowded hour is concerned, HERSKOVITS a Col. ROOSEVELT'S old comrade in the same sense and precisely to the same extent as is Col. WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

In acknowledging with gratitude certain letters that bring tremors to every sensibility, THE SUN hereby declines with thanks the invitations contained in these letters.

What are the propositions? Nothing more than challenges to bet, flung at u from every quarter of the State, to the effeet that inasmuch as DAVID B. HILL essayed to smother the Parker telegram at St. Louis, he also smothered PARKER for Governor at Saratoga Springs in 1902.

How can we accept these challenges of bets? It is true that the sentiment for PARKER for Governor, kindled to the tingling stage in the breasts of 90 per cent. of the delegates, was smothered at Saratoga. That is a substantial never-to be-obliterated fact; but who smothered it? Who killed it? Who crushed the aspiration of these delegates for victory?

HILL was supreme master of the conven-tion; the delegates were so many tiddle-dewinks in his hands. Yet how can THE SUI prove beyond peradventure, or even sufficiently to warrant it in accepting these chal lenges or bets, that HILL smothered PARKER two years ago come September?

"Whee Parker patches up this McCarren-Murphy trouble. Charley will have to throw Coler over the rail."

THE HANDLING OF COTTON.

Distinguished Anthority's Views on the Need of Improvement in Baling. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: Your editorial reference to cotton baling in your issue of to-day, in connection with a new method of putting up a square bale, suggests some

points of world wide interest, for cotton is a staple of world wide influence. Last year's cotton crop, including seed, was worth to the farmers of the South, \$660,000,000. The cotton produced by the South is the basis of an industry in this country and Europe employing an aggregate capital of about \$2,000,000,000, and yielding in value of manufactured products an equal amount. Now, the total value of the world's iron and steel products in their primary forms is about \$1,700,000,000 a year, or, in other words, the output of cotton goods in its primary form exceeds that of iron and steel by \$300,000,000 a year.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of this industry and its vital importance to the world's trade, cotton is without doubt the most barbarously handled product in the world. It is ginned by a system which ought to have been revolutionized half a century ago; it is hauled from the gins to central points, some times 50 to 100 miles distant, to be compressed s loosely covered and exposed at many points, making it always dangerous from a chance spark; it is left standing outdoors on railroad platforms for months, exposed to rain and snow. When the effort to introduce the round bale was made, the company owning the patents refused to sell a round bale ompress at any price, being unwilling to do anything but lease on a royalty. This immediately aroused the cry of monopoly, and so strong was the sentiment of the Southern grower against putting himself into the power of what might become a dominating monopoly in this great industry, that planters united with politicians and with the vested interests in square bale systems in fighting with a bitterness rarely equalled the introsquare bale, on the contrary, furnishes to ted interests the opportunity of meeting the world's demand for improvement in baling, instead of antagonizing these interests, as you point out was the case with the round oreover, a round bale was an absolute revolution in the world's system of cotto packing, but, despite all these troubles, the difficulties might have been largely overcome, so great is the demand for improved baling, had these difficulties not been added

to by many serious blunders.

Contrary to the round bale plan of refusing to sell presses, the new square bale system proposes to sell its presses to anybody who wants to buy. The new compress is a very simple invention, operated by unskilled labor, and can be attached to any gin, making a perfect, fully covered, square bale at the initial point, without the gin to a central warehouse. It is conservative to say that the adoption of such a system will save from \$2 to \$2.50 a bale to the South, or from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 a year. As every unnecessary expense in cotton handling falls back upon the grower, so every improvement in ginning, compressing and handling naturally inures ore or less to his profit.

If you can conceive of wheat still being cut by the scythe, without elevators, and simply stored as in early days in old warecut by the scythe, without elevators, and simply stored as in early days in old warehouses, or in the farmers' barns, you can understand something of the condition which prevails in cotton handling. For some years the people of the South have fully realised what it would mean to compress cotton at the gin, thus doing away with a great amount of unnecessary handling. They have seen the disadvantage under which they labored in not haveing a broad warehouse system in which cotton could be carried, just as is wheat in the elevator, with negotiable receipts issued against it. But they had so many problems to solve, so many financial difficulties to overcome, that they could not do all of these things themselves, and nobody seemed willing until now to join them in developing such great improvements. Now the South is soing to see improvements in ginning, baling and warehousing as radical as were the McCormick reaper and the elevator in the wheat trade. With \$600,000,000 for last year's cotton crop, the South caught new inspiration and new self-reliance, and awakened to the world dominating influence of its great staple. The movements which have been inaugurated for improvements in cotton handling are of national, yes, of international importance, for they mean the further strengthening of the South's practical monopoly of the world's cotton trade. As the exports of raw cotton alone, not counting manufactured goods, brought into the United States over \$1,000,000 a day for every day of the last twevle months, Sundays included, the national importance of the United States over \$1,000,000 a day for every day of the last twevle months, Sundays included, the national importance of such improvements is far reaching. I believe I am safe in saving that no other industry in America offers such a field for broad work and vast profits as the bringing up to modern methods of the whole system of cotton handling.

In their annual convention, held last week, the farmers of Texas, who grow nearly one-third of the cotton crop, urged the establishment of cotton warehouses throughout the South, stating that the effect would be profitable alike to manufacturers and growers by doing away

geturers and growers by doing away with wide fluctuations in prices. and would at the same time save to the growers of the South \$100,000,000 a year.

RICHARD H. EDMONDS.

BALTIMORE, July 22. The Artificial Water Famine

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While pedestrians are discussing the wasting of water through fire hose on our streets, the district prescribed to live on half measure by our worthy Water Depart engineers is suffering for the need of it for defly wants. How long will the Mayor stand this abuse? He has surely been petitioned, written and complained to upon the subject. The engineers, on the pies that they wish to impress upon the silk on the pies that they wan to impress upon the sinc stocking inhabitants of the district between Madi-son and Seventh avenues, and Forty-second and Fifty-sinth streets, that a water famine is near, have reduced the water supply to the consumer and let it overflow the reservoirs, which is even more inconsistent than using it to wash us away by

neans of the fire hose. Why not walt until the majority of the residents of the district referred to are in town? dweller, who has neither yacht nor country h must stick to his post, to be washed away by the precious water from a street fire hose, while his neighbor is deprived of it for household and sani-NEW YORK, July 23.

Word to the Complaining Navy Yard Workers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would like o reply to "A Republican" in to-day's issue of THE SUN and say that the navy yard is not the whole Republican party, and while I have no doubt "A publican" will do all he can, to help defeat Presi dent Roosevelt there are others who will work just as hard the other way. It's too bad "A Republican" can't have Saturday afternoons for himself, but it bird that soils its ewn nest. M. F. J.

A Successful Notification. "What is the errand, gentlemen.
That has brought you way up here?
Something important has happened? So I surmised; but it's que Yes, exceedingly queer, you should single Out me as the person to tell, When I'm sure there were hundreds of other Who'd have answered your purpose as well Ah! A message it is that you bring me.

And I've got to get back to my hay.)
Come, gentlemen, what is your pleasure
There's a message, you said, I believ
Ah, yes; and its nature and contents Ah. yes; and its nature and concents

15-what! Do my optics deceive?

Am I dreaming? You've come to inform

That I'm the most bonored of all;

That the Party's determined to boost me

To the President's Chair in the fall?

Well, of all the dramatic surprises!

1 attend; so deliver it, pray. (Great Scott! But they're slow at beginning.

Has anything so unexpected— I am talking at random, I fear Contlemen, really, I beg you-Will somebody get me a chair, And a glass full of water? Oh, thank you! Now a fan, for I've get to have als. That's better-and just in a minute I'll be able to make a reply A fitting reply, to your chair

No. never in all my caree

Or at any rate, friends, I will try. ust give me a chair back to rest on And I'll - G:ntlemen, that which you br The trust which my Party imp I am pleased—You will have to accuse me As I find I'm not over the shock. Take seats on the porch until lunchesn; Our time is 12:20 o'clock."

HOW TO CATOR SWORDFISH.

Watch for Their Waving Dorsal Fin, Ther Open Them

From the Hartford Courant. This is the swordfish season. In all that blue and dancing water of the open ocean between Montauk Point, on the east end of Long Island, and Block Island, No Man's Land and Martha's Vineyard, the swordfish at the state of the swordfish and Martha's Vineyard, the swordfish at the swordfish and Martha's Vineyard, the swordfish at the swordfish and Martha's Vineyard, the swordfish at the swordfish and the swordfish at the swordfi is at home in the summer months. That is, the grown-up swordfish is; nobody ever saw a really little one there. They show up as visitors to this country when they reach, say, 75 pounds in weight. It is said that the young are found only in the Mediterranean. How the mature ones learned the attractions of summer at the New England coast resorts is to be guessed by those who have active way over here year after year is equally

They come and feed on the squid, young mackerel and other objects of interest that they encounter. This fattening diet moves them along to a weight of sometimes as much as 500 pounds. With their swords and their amazing powers of loomotion they have no fear of anything, and they lie on the top of the ocean as serene as if there was nothing else in creation. The big black dorsal fin waves gracefully to and fro in the air as the fish lies there, and often the tail sticks out almost as conspicuously. That is what gives that on the great expanse of the ocean so slight an object should be noticeable, but it is by discovering the waving fins that the fish are found. The boat searching for them has a lookout who scans the surface of the sea and finds what he is looking for, too. It indicates that there must be a lot of the fish

After a swordfish is sighted the next thing to do is to keep him in sight until the vessel can be brought around behind him. Usually she is moving so fast as to run past at first. Sometimes the fish sees her and quietly sinks himself out of sight, but usually he stands by and the only trick is to keep the eye on him. The vessel comes up behind to avoid disturbing him, and when the bow is directly over his idle and impassive majesty a skilled hand takes up a lance and drives it down into his back. The arrow shaped dart at the comes back to the vessel, and off goes the a poor relation. He is no longer a sleepy and loafing idler, but a magnificent fish exerting all his enormous powers to escape

A cask is tied to the rope which has the dart at its other end, and when the fish is struck the cask is thrown overboard. Then away it sails, sometimes out of sight and at times skimming the water and making the foam fly as it dashes along: In the course of time the fish tires himself so that a sailor puts out in a dory and picks up the cask Then he hauls slowly on the rope and gently brings his catch to the top. If the fish is ugly, there is opportunity for a lot of trouble But if he comes in peaceably he so a cut in the throat from a sharp knife and goe out of business summarily. Then the weighty body is hoisted aboard and the prize is se fish steak, which is mighty good eating, but Boston is a ready buyer, and the wholesale price ranges from 6 or 8 to 15 or 20 cents pound, according to the supply

Letter From a La Follette School Com

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Som months ago I visited one of the sparsely set-tled countles of Wisconsin, and while there became much interested in a red-hot figh for the chairmanship of the local school board. The adherent of the Hon. Rober M. La Follette won, hands down, on an antieverything platform, whereat there was durejoicing. I am just in receipt of a busines etter from the chairman, which I transcribe

with faithful regard for truth: Dear sir yours of the 19th at Hand and woo Present and billie Brown is guiden for Mr Wells so you cant git either of them if I git time to send word to J M Jones I will everybody is purty bisee know.

The signature of the chairman is omitted and THE SUN'S punctilious adherence to cor rect English may not commend him to you favor at first sight, but I assure you that he on the "roads" (local Bryanese for railroads), and in favor of reforms generally. Nor is the ignorant of literature. I found a copy of "The Rough Riders" lying on his parlor OLD READER CHICAGO, July 22.

Complaint of the Regents' Examinations

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In order take the examinations of the University Regents, the student must send to the Regents at Albany 25 cents for any one session, \$1 for the entire week. There are usually ten sessions to the week, two sessions each day, morning and afternoon. The Regents' examinations used to be free, but about two years ago the charge system came into existence and free examinations ceased.

The last Regents' examinations were held in ending Friday afternoon, June 17. time for getting returns from the examinations is about three weeks; but if a student wishes to get special or quick returns, he can do so by sending to the Regents at Albany 25 cents for each subje he was examined in, and they will send him word, in

about three or four days.

The examinations were held about six weeks ago. yet up to the time of this writing no returns have been received by any of the students, except those who sent for quick returns. I don't think it is fair to keep a student in suspense all these weeks.

The next examinations will be held on September 27, 28, 29; so, you see, if a student who tried an examination in June, upon getting ordinary return learns of his failure to pass this or that subject, he has just two months to prepare for the next examinations. Two months is a very short space of time to prepare for an examination. A student needs about two and one-half or three months properly to prepare himself for a subject in which he has alredy been examined, but failed.

I understand that the usual time it takes an examiner to examine a paper is three minutes. If a student fails in an examination his paper is returned to him, but if he is successful a pass-card is issued to him setting forth that fact. I don't think three minutes is sufficient time for any one to properly examine a paper, seeing that an examination, passed or failed, means so much to the student. The majority of the examiners are women, which I think in itself is a reason why a reform wave uld sweep over the Regents' office. It is an undisputed fact that if such authority is given to a woman she becomes prejudiced to the interests of all other persons concerned. This is not only from the male point of view, but also from the feminine side of it. I think the examining board should be composed of men only, because a man in such a place gives one the mark to which he is

It is an outrage the way these examinations are carried on, and it is only fair that the public should be informed as to the way part of its money is NEW YORK, July 23.

Where "Tip" Originated. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I take from the Warwick Advertiser a paragraph that purports to give the origin of the custom of tipping waiters. hinking it may interest some of your read MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 28.

This is the explanation of the origin of "tip forwarded by our correspondent: An odd little word of three letters, which greatly nfluences the treatment a man gets in public dis ing places, goes back a couple of centuries to the coffee houses of England for its origin. At the doors of eating rooms there hung brass-bound boxes, engraved with the phrase "To Insure Promptness." and into the slit in the top customers we expected to drop coins for the walter. The init letters of that phrase have ever since been use to express the fee given to waiters and servants as an extra inducement to them to do their work well, or as a requital for service promptly rendered.

From the London Globe.

Dr. Hippolyte Baraduc of Paris has devised a method by which he claims to be able to photograph the emotions. Different emotions invari-ably make different photographs. Some of these photographs resemble the milky way. White spots appear in starlike clusters, or in some instances shaped like a comet. Other feelings, love, for instance, make a series of indistinct blurs upon the plate. A few are represented as an explosion of frewerks or as a mass of twisted tubes of light, the latter generally double.

THE BICKERTONIAN THEORY OF PARTUAL IMPACT.

New Zealand Professor Adds a Great Generalization to Newton's Law. From a paper by Mr. J. R. Wilkinson of Can-

terbury College, New Zealand. leading scientists of the day still teach that, through the working of gravitation, all matter in the universe is gradually tending to come together in one mass, losing all light and heat into unknown space. The theory of Prof. Bickerton cries halt to such dismal pessimism, and in the eplendid chap-ter on the immortality of the cosmos it is shown that the expansive power of the heat of partial impacts scatters and redistributes through space the matter that gravitation

brings together. But what is "partial impact?" The stars (commonly, but wrongly called fixed) move, each with its own direction and rate of mo-tion. There must also be in space dead suns. that is, stars whose light has shone in ages past and has died out, leaving them invisible. Each of them has its own motion and direction. Occasionally, therefore, two stars that have felt each other's attractive influence for immense periods of time wi approach each other with ever increasin each other as a comet curves round the sun, or else will come into awful collision. The original motion of the two stars will practically always prevent the blow from being a fair and square one, that is to say a complete impact; but it will be a grazing or partial impact, a part of one star striking a part of the other. These two parts coming to a standstill as one mass, the energy of their huge speed is turned into the fiercest heat, and the mass begins at once to expand as gas and a new star is thus formed. The parts that do not strike sheer off with great friction and go on their way with a brightly incandescent patch on one side. Perhaps they may never return to each other, as a comet may never return to each other, as a comet may never return to the sun; but under certain conditions they may return and smite again or become associated together as double stars. But the possibilities that may happen are too complex for discussion here. each other as a comet curves round the

Political Dates and Bules for 1904. Primary day this year will fall on Aug. 80.

the tenth Tuesday before the day of the general election, which will be Tuesday, Nov. 8. Registration days in New York city will be Oct. 14, 15, 21 and 22-two Fridays and two

Nominations for State officers must be made this year not later than Oct. 8, except in the case of independent nominations made by petition. These can be filed as late as the first day of registration, Oct. 14, but not later. Nominations for local offices can be filed this year until Oct. 14, and independent nominations for local offices can be filed until Oct. 19. The official publication of the nominations will be begun on Nov. 2 and will continue until Nov. 7, the day before election.

In New York city no local offices are to be filled, but members of the State Senate and of the Assembly are to be voted for, as well as members of Congress, along with the Presidential Electors and State officers. This year for the first time in a number of

years there has been no alteration in the electoral law of the State, but there has been an amendment to the primary law under which the names of those who since the last day of registration in October, 1903, have removed from their former places of residence died, or become disqualified, may be stricker from the rolls of those authorized to participate in the primaries on application. The Elaberg law declares that if any statement in the primary declaration of a voter is false or if any person enrolled in an enrollment book has died, or has removed from or no longer resides in the election district, any elector of the Assembly district in which such election district is located (provided such elector is himself duly enrolled with the same political party with which the person as to whom the application is made was enrolled may present proof thereof to the Supreme Court and thereupon an order shall be issued requiring the person against whom the proceeding is instituted, unless he is shown to have died as hereafter provided, to show cause why his name should not be stricken from such enrollment book, such order to be returnable at least ten days before a primary election. If the person as to wh he application is made is alleged to be dead the order to show cause shall be directed to the custodians of primary records and service made upon them.

If at the hearing the person against whom the proceeding is instituted shall produce evidence that the custodian of primary rec ords has incorrectly copied into the enrol book the data contained in the declaration of such person and that if correctly cor such person would be entitled to be enrolled in such election district, the order instead of requiring his name to be stricken from the enrollment book shall require the rection of the enrollment book. In either case the order shall require the custodian of primary records to strike such name from the enrollment book or to otherwise correct such enrollment book in accordance wit

such order. The intention of this legislation is to cor ect alleged errors in the primary list, but like much remedial legislation of the same kind the cure appears to be somewhat worse than the evil which it is designed to remove.

The Lore of Corn Cultivation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The writer lived in the South for many years, and and the best of opportunity to become fa miliar with corn cultivation. It is not a qu tion of the quality of the land, or the method but it is a question of climate. If a farmer from the corn districts of the North moves to one of the Southern States and plants corn and cultivates it as he has been in the habit of doing in the North, no matter how

corn and cultivates it as ne has been in the habit of doing in the North, no matter how good the land is, the results will at best be "nubbins." This I have seen demonstrated a number of times, and it is a matter of common knowledge in the South.

In the North they plant corn two and a half or three feet apart, from two to four stalks in a hill. They cultivate it with a cultivator, often without using a hoe, and "lay it by" (give it the final working) with the cultivator, which straddles the row of corn which is being worked.

In the South corn must be planted at least three and one-half feet apart, with but one and sometimes two stalks in a hill. The cultivator can be used for the first two or three workings, but the corn must be hoed at least once and the last working be given with a single plough, when the corn is so tall that it hides the man with the plough. Without the hoeing, crab grass would choke the corn to death. Without the late ploughing it would meet the same fate. No matter how rich the soil is, the same methods of cultivation must be followed to secure a crop of corn.

Possibly it would be safe to plant the corn

room.

Possibly it would be safe to plant the corn thicker, or more in the hill, if rain could be had at command or irrigation was possible. But without the latter the methods described are the only ones which will bring a yield of corn. Many a Northern man has "set out to show them how to make a corn crop" and ended by getting a crop of fodder—without the corn.

ended by getting a crop of lodger where the corn.

These facts may easily explain why "corn to the acre" is less Bouth than North. Until recent years the Southern planter depended upon the North for most of his corn, believing that it was better to cultivate cotton and buy corn. The result was that he had to pay a high price for the corn. I have seen many a cotton crop "made on corn" at 31 per bushel.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 21.

Ben T. Cable for Democracy's Engineer TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In view of the difficulty in selecting an available and desirable man for chairman of the Democratic national committee. I suggest the name of that hustler from the State of hustlers, the Hon. Ben T. Cable of Ror the state of nusters, the rice. In a first is no need to describe Mr. Cable for the benefit of national politicians. The Sun at different times has seen fit to praise him for his political acumen. If more indersement is needed, it can be obtained promptly from any member of the Democratic national comfrom any member of the Democratic national com-mittees which engineered the two elections of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency, or from Mr. Cleve-land himself, who has said that he owed more to Mr. Cable for his election than to any other many west of the Alleghanics. CORNELIUS GARDINES.

NEW YORK, July 28.

England's Railroad Crossings TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seems to ne that in view of the fearful number of accidents at grade crossings in our country we might take a note from England in this matter. I do not believe in copying much from her. but

in this, she gives us an example. She never allows a grade crossing to be without companing the railroad to build a bridge over it.

NEW YORE, July 23.

YAGNEE BENTLY.